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EXAMINER

BARQADLE, YASIN M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2153

DATE MAILED: 03/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/759,744

Applicant(s)

HOFMANN ET AL.

Examiner

Yasin M. Barqadle

Art Unit

2153

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30, 32-41 and 43-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30, 32-41 and 43-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/02, 5/03, 9/04, 12/05</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on November 07, 2005 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. The amendment filed on November 07, 2005 has been fully considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection. Furthermore, in response to Applicant's main argument that "Bickmore generates several document version states from which only one is selected as an acceptable version and the rest are not acceptable." Page 19, first paragraph, page 20 third paragraph. Examiner notes the Bickmore "generates pages customized for the specific device upon which the will be displayed. Individual page transformations are ordered by their desirability." (*Bickmore*, section 3.3.2 page 539). "All re-authored sub-pages are cached by Digestor as transformed parse trees. As the user navigates a transformed document and requests sub-pages, the corresponding trees are rendered in a markup language and sent to the client."(*Bickmore*, section 3.3.2 par. 5, page 540). Bickmore produces plurality of customized pages (versions) which are acceptable to be displayed for each specific device. As users request based on the device they are using a cooresponding transformed markup language document is sent for that particular client. Bickmore teaches "the best strategy for providing document access to small

portable devices will likely be a collection of techniques that the user can select from, based on their current needs. (see the conclusion last paragraph)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1-10, 35 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kanevsky U.S. Patent No. (6300947).

3. In referring to claims 1, 35 and 46, Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention including:

- Receiving a request from said user device for said data (client 100, fig. 1), wherein said request includes at least a description of said data and information identifying presentation requirements of said user device “Simultaneously with the request message 102, a client sends a display mode message 103. This display mode message 103 includes several characteristics or parameters of the client display 113. One parameter is a display size that is represented as a height and width (e.g., 360 by 400 pixels). Other characteristics can include, for example: a character format and size; memory related

information such as, for example, a memory address; window size, etc. (col. 3, lines 53-65 and col. 6, lines 21-28);

- Identifying presentation requirements of said user device of said user device based on said information present in said request (see request message 102 and display mode message 103, fig. 1 col. 3, lines 53-65 and col. 6, lines 21-28); and
- Selecting a presentation scheme specific to said user device for said data from plurality of presentation schemes in accordance with said presentation requirements, wherein upon application of said presentation scheme to said data, new data presentable on said user device is generated “The display mode message can be represented as a mode number that uniquely defines display parameters. For instance, it is contemplated by the invention that tables may be created which contain display characteristics or parameters associated with a given display terminal and each table can be identified by a unique mode number. Eventually, if the adaptor server 107 contained tables (stored in its mass storage 18) of most common display parameters associated with display screens, then the user's machine 100 need only transmit the mode number and, in response, the adaptor server 107 could locate the appropriate table and use the information accordingly” (col. 6, lines 53-64), wherein each presentation scheme in said plurality of presentation scheme is for a user device and is the totality of the configuration information needed to extract said data from a first format and transform said associated data into new data for presentation on a user device associated with said each presentation scheme, and further wherein upon application of said presentation scheme to said data, new data presentable on said user device is generated “Advantageously, the web page adaptor server 107 transforms web pages received from web site 106, via server 104, to adapt the content of the web pages to the size of the display 113 and also to satisfy the user's requirements as specified in the display mode message 103. Some examples of operations that the web page adaptor server 107 performs are the following: stripping objects from a web page if the display size of display 113 is small or adding content of links to a web page if the display size of display 113 is large” (col. 7, lines 25-33. See also col. 3, lines 53-65 and col. 6, lines 21-28).

In referring to claim 2, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,
Applying said presentation scheme to said data to create said new data (see fig. 6)

In referring to claim 3, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,
Said applying said presentation scheme to said data is performed by said user device:
“Referring now to FIG. 4, a client web page adaptor module 112 (FIG. 1) is shown. As previously mentioned, similar adaptation functions as discussed above, as well as others, may be performed by the adaptor module 112. The adaptor module 112 is preferably run (executed) on the client machine 100 and is similar in many respects to adaptor 107 (as shown in detail and described in the context of FIGS. 3, 8 and 9). Alternatively, the client adaptor module 112 may also be incorporated into the web browser software which the client machine employs to browse the World Wide Web.” (col. 16, lines 37-46)

In referring to claim 4, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,
Transmitting said new data to said user device to allow the presentation of said new data on said user device: (col. 3, lines 53-65 and col. 6, lines 21-28)

In referring to claim 5, Bickmore shows,

- Retrieving said data: (fig. 1; col. 3, lines 53-65 and col. 6, lines 21-28)

In referring to claim 6, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,
Applying said presentation scheme to said retrieved data to create said new data: (fig. 6 col. 3, lines 53-65 and col. 6, lines 21-28)

Art Unit: 2153

In referring to claims 7-10 and 17-20, where said request includes commands selected from a group of commands consisting of load, save article , and channel (col. 15, lines 62 to col 16, lines 10 and col. 17, lines 1-6).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-11, 15, 16-20, 27, 28, 31, 34-36, 39, and 41-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bickmore et al. ("Web Page Filtering and Re-Authoring for Mobile Users", hereinafter "Bickmore") in view of Fielding et al (RFC 2068, hereinafter "Fielding"). Bickmore discloses a system for dynamically filtering and re-authoring web pages for mobile users.

In referring to claims 1 and 35, Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention including:

- Receiving a request from said user device for said data:
"Digester intercepts requests for web pages and returns reauthored versions rather than the original pages." (Bickmore, sect. 3.1, par. 1 on pg. 536)
- Identifying presentation requirements of said user device:
"The first thing that users of Digester will typically do is specify the size of display for their device and indicate the size of their default browser font; these are required in order to estimate the screen area requirements of the text blocks." (Bickmore, sect. 3.1, par. 1 on pg. 536)

- Selecting a presentation scheme wherein upon application of said presentation scheme to said data, new data presentable on said user device is generated:

"Figure 1 shows the flow of documents among the user, Digestor and the web server. Re-authored documents (each usually partitioned into many smaller pages) are cached to improve efficiency." (Bickmore, section 3.1, par. 1 on pg. 536)

"Digestor also supports cellular phones that have very small text displays. Many cellular phones cannot display images. They also do not support links embedded in the text. Instead, they provide programmable buttons that can be used for navigation. Figure 3 illustrates Digestor's re-authoring capability for a cellular phone display." (Bickmore, sect. 3.1, par. 3 on pg. 536)

However, Bickmore does not explicitly show the implementation of selecting a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious addition to the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by the future work section of Bickmore.

The future work section of Bickmore shows selecting a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes: *"Users should be able to adjust the various heuristics used in the planner to suit their taste. For example, they could specify the relative preference of the transformation techniques, or specify that some transforms are not used. At a higher level of abstraction, they could express their preferences within a space of trade-offs, such as 'more content' versus 'larger representation'."* (Bickmore, sect. 5.1, par. 1 on page 545)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Bickmore so as to select a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes, such as taught by the future work section of Bickmore, in order to allow users to *"adjust the various heuristics used in the planner to suit their taste."* (Bickmore, sect. 5.1, p. 1 on page 545)

Although Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention, Bickmore does not explicitly show the requests include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious implementation of the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by Fielding.

Bickmore discloses a system that makes HTTP requests. In analogous art, Fielding discloses

HTTP version 1.1. Fielding shows an accept request-header field that is used to specify certain media types which are acceptable for the response (Fielding, sections 14.1, 14.2, 14.4)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of implementing the system of Bickmore so as to include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device along with the request, such as taught by Fielding, in order to specify which media types are acceptable for the response.

In referring to claim 2, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,

- Applying said presentation scheme to said data to create said new data:
Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) shows the step of applying said presentation scheme to said data

In referring to claim 3, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,

- Said applying said presentation scheme to said data is performed by said user device:
"Although Digestor is currently designed to work as a proxy server within a document pull model, it could easily be adapted to a range of other possible architectures. Digestor could be used server-side within a document push model to re-author pages before they are pushed to the client (e.g. as email messages). Digestor could also be run directly on the client to provide dynamic re-authoring-allowing the user to interactively modify the re-authoring strategy until an optimal rendering is achieved for the purpose at hand."
(Bickmore, sect. 6, par. 3 on pg. 545)

In referring to claim 4, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,

- Transmitting said new data to said user device to allow the presentation of said new data on said user device:
Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) shows the step of transmitting said new data to said user device

In referring to claim 5, Bickmore shows,

- Retrieving said data:

Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) shows the step of retrieving said data

In referring to claim 6, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,

- Applying said presentation scheme to said retrieved data to create said new data:

Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) shows the step of applying said presentation scheme to said retrieved data

In referring to claims 7-10 and 17-20, although Bickmore in view of Fielding shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the systems of claim 1 and 11 (see rejections, above), Bickmore in view of Fielding does not explicitly show commands. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious application of the system disclosed by Bickmore in view of Fielding.

Bickmore discloses that the user will configure the systems display settings

"The first thing that users of Digestor will typically do is specify the size of display for their device and indicate the size of their default browser font; these are required in order to estimate the screen area requirements of the text blocks."

-Bickmore, section 3.1, paragraph 1 (page 536)

The setting of display properties implies the use of a command (claims 7 and 17); the setting of a specific display type is the equivalent of a command channel or article, which are also used to set a specific presentation format (claims 8-10, and 18-20).

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of implementing the system of Bickmore in view of Fielding so as to have a command channel and a command article, such as implied by Bickmore, in view of Fielding in order to set the presentation format.

In referring to claims 11 and 36, Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention including:

- Receiving a request from a user device generated by selection of a portlet identification object on the user device:

“The simple navigation commands described above can also be used to navigate among a set of linked web pages through the use of the LINKEDPAGE page object type. For example, GO FIRST LINKEDPAGE moves to the first hypertext link within the current context, loads the referenced page and moves the current context to the root of its AST” (Bickmore, sect. 3.4.4, par. 1 on pg. 543)

- Transferring said request to a portlet wherein said portlet retrieves data specified in said request over a network and further wherein said data has one format in a plurality of source data formats:

Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) the presentation manager (Digestor) is a portal; therefore requests would be sent to portlets

- Analyzing said request to determine a user data format that is supported by said user device:

Bickmore, section 3.1, par. 1 on pg. 536 (see full quote above)

- Converting said data from said source data format to said user data format using said presentation scheme:

Bickmore, Figure 1 (page 536) shows the step of applying said presentation scheme to said data

However, Bickmore does not explicitly show the implementation of selecting a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious addition to the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by the future work section of Bickmore.

The future work section of Bickmore shows selecting a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes: *Bickmore, section 5.1, par. 1 on page 545* (see full quote above)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Bickmore so as to select a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes, such as taught by the future work section of

Bickmore, in order to allow users to “*adjust the various heuristics used in the planner to suit their taste.*” (Bickmore, section 5.1, p. 1 on page 545)

Although Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention, Bickmore does not explicitly show the requests include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious implementation of the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by Fielding.

Bickmore discloses a system that makes HTTP requests. In analogous art, Fielding discloses HTTP version 1.1. Fielding shows an accept request-header field that is used to specify certain media types which are acceptable for the response (Fielding, sections 14.1, 14.2, 14.4)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of implementing the system of Bickmore so as to include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device along with the request, such as taught by Fielding, in order to specify which media types are acceptable for the response.

In referring to claim 15, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,

- Said receiving is performed by a web server:

Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) shows the web server receives a request

In referring to claim 16, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,

- Said transferring said request is performed by a portlet manager:

Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) the presentation manager (Digester) is a portal, which is a portlet manager

In referring to claim 27, Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention including:

- A web server:

Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) shows a web server

- A presentation manager coupled to said web server:

Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) a presentation manager coupled to said web server (Digester)

- At least one portlet coupled to said presentation manager:

Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) the presentation manager (Digester) is a portal

However, Bickmore does not explicitly show the implementation of storing a plurality of presentation schemes. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious addition to the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by the future work section of Bickmore.

The future work section of Bickmore shows storing a plurality of presentation schemes: *Bickmore, section 5.1, par. 1 on page 545* (see full quote above)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Bickmore so as to store a plurality of presentation schemes, such as taught by the future work section of Bickmore, in order to allow users to “*adjust the various heuristics used in the planner to suit their taste.*” (Bickmore, section 5.1, p. 1 on page 545)

Although Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention, Bickmore does not explicitly show the requests include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious implementation of the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by Fielding.

Bickmore discloses a system that makes HTTP requests. In analogous art, Fielding discloses HTTP version 1.1. Fielding shows an accept request-header field that is used to specify certain media types which are acceptable for the response (Fielding, sections 14.1, 14.2, 14.4)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of implementing the system of Bickmore so as to include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device along with the request, such as taught by Fielding, in order to specify which media types are acceptable for the response.

In referring to claim 28, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,

- Said at least one portlet comprises a mail portlet:

"Digester could be used server-side within a document push model to re-author pages before they are pushed to the client (e.g. as email messages)." (Bickmore, sect. 6, par. 3 on page 545)

In referring to claim 30, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,

- Said at least one portlet comprises an internal network information portlet:
An internal portlet is inherent the portal shown in Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536)

In referring to claim 34, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,

- A plurality of user devices coupled to said web server:
A web server inherently implies a plurality of user devices

In referring to 39, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,

- Transmitting said data converted from said source data format to said user data format to said user device to allow the presentation of said data converted from said source data format to said user data format on said user device:
Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) shows the step of transmitting said new data to said user device

In referring to claim 41, Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention including:

- Receiving a request from a user device to retrieve content associated with a portlet identifier; said request generated by selection of said portlet identifier from a plurality of portlet identifiers displayed on said user device; each of said portlet identifiers representing a different portlet; transferring said request to a portlet represented by said portlet identifier wherein said portlet retrieves said content over network:
"The simple navigation commands described above can also be used to navigate among a set of linked web pages through the use of the LINKEDPAGE page object type. For

example, GO FIRST LINKEDPAGE moves to the first hypertext link within the current context, loads the referenced page and moves the current context to the root of its AST, while GO ENCLOSING LINKEDPAGE returns the current context to the hypertext link that led to the page currently being processed (swapping a previously loaded page back in for processing).

Traversal between pages is handled by a stack of script activations, each of which pairs script state information (including current context) with a particular URL and AST. This facilitates rapid navigation back and forth among linked pages and is required to support the GO ENCLOSING LINKEDPAGE command.” (Bickmore, sect. 3.4.4, par. 1-2 on pg. 543)

- Selecting and applying a presentation scheme for said content:

“The first thing that users of Digestor will typically do is specify the size of display for their device and indicate the size of their default browser font; these are required in order to estimate the screen area requirements of the text blocks.” (Bickmore, sect. 3.1, par. 1 on pg. 536)

- Transmitting said presentable content to said user device:

Bickmore, Fig. 1 (page 536) shows the step of transmitting said presentable content to said user device

However, Bickmore does not explicitly show the implementation of selecting a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious addition to the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by the future work section of Bickmore.

The future work section of Bickmore shows selecting a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes: *Bickmore, section 5.1, par. 1 on page 545* (see full quote above)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Bickmore so as to select a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes, such as taught by the future work section of Bickmore, in order to allow users to *“adjust the various heuristics used in the planner to suit their taste.”* (Bickmore, section 5.1, p. 1 on page 545)

Although Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention, Bickmore does not

explicitly show the requests include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious implementation of the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by Fielding.

Bickmore discloses a system that makes HTTP requests. In analogous art, Fielding discloses HTTP version 1.1. Fielding shows an accept request-header field that is used to specify certain media types which are acceptable for the response (Fielding, sections 14.1, 14.2, 14.4)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of implementing the system of Bickmore so as to include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device along with the request, such as taught by Fielding, in order to specify which media types are acceptable for the response.

In referring to claim 43, Bickmore in view of Fielding shows,

- Said user device includes a user interface having an associated user device interface format; said content is not in said associated user device format:

Bickmore, Fig. 3 (page 537) shows the user interface of the user device and that the content isn't in the user device format

In referring to claim 44, Bickmore shows,

- Each of said portlet identifiers is associated with a specific source of content:

"The simple navigation commands described above can also be used to navigate among a set of linked web pages through the use of the LINKEDPAGE page object type. For example, GO FIRST LINKEDPAGE moves to the first hypertext link within the current context, loads the referenced page and moves the current context to the root of its AST" (Bickmore, sect. 3.4.4, par. 1 on pg. 543)

In referring to claim 45, Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention including:

- Receiving a first request from said user device to retrieve content, said request not being addressed to a specific portlet:

Receiving a first request not being addressed to a specific portlet inherently occurs the first time a web page is requested

- Sending a list of available information sources to said user device, each of said available information sources on said list being associated with a specific portlet; receiving a second request from said user device to retrieve content, said second request generated by selection of one of said available information sources on said list, said second request being to retrieve content associated with said specific portlet:

“The simple navigation commands described above can also be used to navigate among a set of linked web pages through the use of the LINKEDPAGE page object type. For example, GO FIRST LINKEDPAGE moves to the first hypertext link within the current context, loads the referenced page and moves the current context to the root of its AST” (Bickmore, sect. 3.4.4, par. 1 on page 543)

- Transferring said request to said specific portlet wherein said specific portlet retrieves said content; applying said presentation scheme to said content to create presentable content; transmitting said presentable content to said user device: Shown in claim 1 rejection above

However, Bickmore does not explicitly show the implementation of selecting a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious addition to the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by the future work section of Bickmore.

The future work section of Bickmore shows selecting a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes: *Bickmore, section 5.1, par. 1 on page 545* (see full quote above)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Bickmore so as to select a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes, such as taught by the future work section of Bickmore, in order to allow users to *“adjust the various heuristics used in the planner to suit their taste.”* (Bickmore, section 5.1, p. 1 on page 545)

Although Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention, Bickmore does not explicitly show the requests include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious

implementation of the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by Fielding.

Bickmore discloses a system that makes HTTP requests. In analogous art, Fielding discloses HTTP version 1.1. Fielding shows an accept request-header field that is used to specify certain media types which are acceptable for the response (Fielding, sections 14.1, 14.2, 14.4)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of implementing the system of Bickmore so as to include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device along with the request, such as taught by Fielding, in order to specify which media types are acceptable for the response.

In referring to claim 46, Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention including:

- Receiving a request from said user device for said data:
Bickmore, section 3.1, par. 1 on pg. 536 (see full quote above)
- Identifying presentation requirements of said user device:
Bickmore, section 3.1, par. 1 on pg. 536 (see full quote above)
- Selecting a presentation scheme wherein upon application of said presentation scheme to said data, new data presentable on said user device is generated:
Bickmore, section 3.1, par. 1 on pg. 536 (see full quote above), *Bickmore, section 3.1, par. 3 on pg. 536* (see full quote above)
- Applying said presentation scheme to said data to create said new data:
Bickmore, Figure 1 (page 536) shows the step of applying said presentation scheme to said data

However, Bickmore does not explicitly show the implementation of selecting a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious addition to the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by the future work section of Bickmore.

The future work section of Bickmore shows selecting a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes: *Bickmore, section 5.1, par. 1 on page 545* (see full quote above)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Bickmore so as to select a presentation scheme from a plurality of presentation schemes, such as taught by the future work section of Bickmore, in order to allow users to “*adjust the various heuristics used in the planner to suit their taste.*” (Bickmore, section 5.1, p. 1 on page 545)

Although Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention, Bickmore does not explicitly show the requests include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious implementation of the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by Fielding.

Bickmore discloses a system that makes HTTP requests. In analogous art, Fielding discloses HTTP version 1.1. Fielding shows an accept request-header field that is used to specify certain media types which are acceptable for the response (Fielding, sections 14.1, 14.2, 14.4)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of implementing the system of Bickmore so as to include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device along with the request, such as taught by Fielding, in order to specify which media types are acceptable for the response.

Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Miller (“An Introduction to the Resource Description Framework”, hereinafter “Miller”). Although Bickmore in view of Fielding shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the presentation manager server system of claim 27 (see 102 rejection above), Bickmore in view of Fielding does not show at least one portlet comprises an internal network information portlet. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Bickmore in view of Fielding as evidenced by Miller.

In analogous art, Miller discloses an introduction to the Resource Description Framework (RDF). Miller shows:

"The World Wide Web affords unprecedented access to distributed information. Metadata improves access to this information and RDF is a W3C proposed standard for defining the architecture necessary for supporting web metadata. RDF is an application of XML that imposes needed structural constraints to provide unambiguous methods of expressing semantics for the consistent encoding, exchange, and machine processing of metadata. RDF additionally, provides means for publishing both a human-readable and a machine-processable vocabularies designed to encourage the exchange, use and extension of metadata semantics among disparate information communities." (Miller, conclusion)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Bickmore in view of Fielding so as to use the RDF, such as taught by Miller, in order to improve the access to information by defining a structure for metadata.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Deach et al. ("Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) Specification W3C Working Draft 21 Apr 1999", hereinafter "Deach"). Although Bickmore in view of Fielding shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the method of claim 11 (see 103 rejection, above), Bickmore in view of Fielding does not show said selecting a presentation scheme comprises selecting an XSL-stylesheet. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Bickmore in view of Fielding as evidenced by Deach.

In analogous art, Deach discloses the Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) specification. Deach shows:

"XSL builds on the prior work on Cascading Style Sheets [CSS2] and the Document Style Semantics and Specification Language [DSSSL]. XSL provides the most of the formatting objects and properties of CSS. (Conceptually, the formatting objects of CSS are indicated by using the "display" property of CSS on some existing source element.) Over 90 percent of the properties in XSL are properties that are already defined in CSS. This set of properties (and formatting objects), however, is not sufficient to accomplish all the goals of XSL. In particular, this version of XSL introduces a model for pagination and layout that can be

extended, in a straightforward way, to page structures beyond the simple page models described in this specification.

...

XSL was developed to allow a designer to control the features needed when documents are paginated as well as to provide an equivalent "frame" based structure for browsing on the Web. To achieve this control, XSL has extended the CSS set of formatting objects and formatting properties. In addition, the selection of XML source components (elements, attributes, text nodes, comments and processing instructions) that can be styled is an extension of the CSS selector set. " (Deach, sect. 1.2, par. 1 and 3)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Bickmore in view of Fielding so as to use an XSL-stylesheet to implement the presentation scheme, such as taught by Deach, in order to allow the user to fully control the formatting of the data.

Claims 13, 14, 21, 23-26, 37, 38, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Freed et al. (RFC 2046, hereinafter "Freed").

In referring to claims 13, 14, 21, 37, 38, and 40, Bickmore shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including:

- Receiving a request from a user device generated by selection of a portlet identification object on the user device (see claim 11, 103 rejection above)
- Transferring said request to a portlet wherein said portlet retrieves data specified in said request over a network and further wherein said data has one format in a plurality of source data formats (see claim 11, 103 rejection above)
- Analyzing said request to determine a user data format that is supported by said user device (see claim 11, 103 rejection above)
- Selecting a presentation scheme to convert said data from said source data format to said user data format (see claim 11, 103 rejection above)

Art Unit: 2153

- Converting said data from said source data format to said user data format using said presentation scheme (see claim 11, 103 rejection above)
- Transmitting said data converted from said source data format to said user data format to said user device to allow the presentation of said data converted from said source data format to said user data format on said user device (see claim 39, 103 rejection above)

However, Bickmore does not explicitly show the requests include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious implementation of the system disclosed by Bickmore as evidenced by Fielding.

Bickmore discloses a system that makes HTTP requests. In analogous art, Fielding discloses HTTP version 1.1. Fielding shows an accept request-header field that is used to specify certain media types which are acceptable for the response (Fielding, sections 14.1, 14.2, 14.4)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of implementing the system of Bickmore so as to include information identifying presentation requirements of the user device along with the request, such as taught by Fielding, in order to specify which media types are acceptable for the response.

Although Bickmore in view of Fielding shows substantial features of the claimed invention However, Bickmore in view of Fielding does not explicitly show the data formats are MIME types. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious application of the system disclosed by Bickmore in view of Fielding as evidenced by Freed.

In analogous art, Freed discloses Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME). Freed shows:

“Since its publication in 1982, RFC 822 has defined the standard format of textual mail messages on the Internet. Its success has been such that the RFC 822 format has been adopted, wholly or partially, well beyond the confines of the Internet and the Internet SMTP transport defined by RFC 821. As the format has seen wider use, a number of limitations have proven increasingly restrictive for the user community.

...

The limitations of RFC 822 mail become even more apparent as gateways are designed to

allow for the exchange of mail messages between RFC 822 hosts and X.400 hosts. X.400 [X400] specifies mechanisms for the inclusion of non-textual material within electronic mail messages. The current standards for the mapping of X.400 messages to RFC 822 messages specify either that X.400 non-textual material must be converted to (not encoded in) IA5Text format, or that they must be discarded, notifying the RFC 822 user that discarding has occurred. This is clearly undesirable, as information that a user may wish to receive is lost. Even though a user agent may not have the capability of dealing with the non-textual material, the user might have some mechanism external to the UA that can extract useful information from the material. Moreover, it does not allow for the fact that the message may eventually be gatewayed back into an X.400 message handling system (i.e., the X.400 message is "tunneled" through Internet mail), where the non-textual information would definitely become useful again."

(Freed, page 3, paragraphs 1 and 4)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of adjusting the system of Bickmore in view of Fielding to use MIME data types as the data formats, such as taught by Freed, in order to maintain "compatibility with existing standards AND [for] robustness across existing practice" (Freed, pg. 4, par. 8).

In referring to claims 23-26, although Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Freed shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the system of claim 21 (see 103 rejection, above), Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Freed does not explicitly show commands. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious application of the system disclosed by Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Freed.

Bickmore discloses that the user will configure the systems display settings: "*The first thing that users of Digestor will typically do is specify the size of display for their device and indicate the size of their default browser font; these are required in order to estimate the screen area requirements of the text blocks.*" (Bickmore, sect. 3.1, par. 1 on pg. 536)

The setting of display properties implies the use of a command (claim 23), the setting of a specific display type is the equivalent of a command channel or article, which are also used to set a specific presentation format (claims 24-26).

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of implementing the system of Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Freed so as to have a command channel and a command article, such as implied by Bickmore, in order to set the presentation format.

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bickmore in view of Fielding in view of Freed and in further view of Deach et al. ("Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) Specification W3C Working Draft 21 Apr 1999", hereinafter "Deach"). Although Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Freed shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the method of claim 21 (see 103 rejection, above), Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Freed does not show said selecting a presentation scheme comprises selecting an XSL-stylesheet. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Freed as evidenced by Deach.

In analogous art, Deach discloses the Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) specification. Deach shows: *Deach, sect. 1.2, par. 1 and 3* (see full quote above)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Freed so as to use an XSL-stylesheet to implement the presentation scheme, such as taught by Deach, in order to allow the user to fully control the formatting of the data.

Claims 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bickmore in view of Fielding and in view of Jones et al. ("Web-based Messaging Management Using Java Servlets", hereinafter "Jones"). Although Bickmore in view of Fielding shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the presentation manager server system of claim 27 (see 102 rejection above), Bickmore in view of Fielding does not show the use of servlets. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious

(addition/modification) to the system disclosed by Bickmore in view of Fielding as evidenced by Jones.

In analogous art, Jones discloses web-based messaging management using Java servlets. Jones shows:

"Cost: Free-use Java-based software libraries provide management-specific support, including the Internet Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), topological map display, performance management, and fault management;

Security: Public-key security mechanisms can be incorporated directly into management applications, providing access control, confidentiality, and application-to-application authentication. In the case where web protocols are trusted, it becomes possible to issue management operations across security perimeters called "firewalls";

Flexibility: Software development environments and APIs are readily adaptable to suit custom requirements;

Evolution: There is a general industry migration trend towards secure, web-based management. Web browsers are ubiquitous and have become a common user interface to both the Internet and to management information; the tools for developing web-based applications have likewise become abundant and inexpensive. Management applications can evolve in concert with web-based management solutions developed by individual messaging component vendors.

Performance: The transfer of information over an unreliable network using web protocols is superior in performance and reliability to the transfer of that information using the SNMP protocol. Thus, connectivity between management domains can be improved."

(Jones, conclusion, par. 3-7)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of adjusting the system of Bickmore in view of Fielding so as to use servlets, such as taught by Jones, in order to take benefit from the cost, security, flexibility, evolution, and performance advantages of servlets.

Conclusion

The prior made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yasin Barqadle whose telephone number is 571-272-3947. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

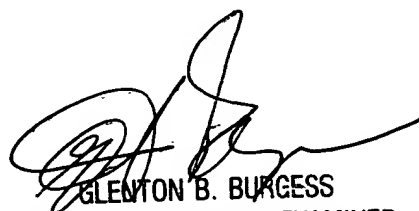
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

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YB

Art Unit 2153


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